ve vote of 234 yeas to 14 nays.) The President has nominated Benjamin F. Potts, of Helena, for Governor of Mon-

Ernst Dickman, of Wisconsin, has been nominated by the President for Minister to the United States of Colombia. A delegation of the National Greenback

party had a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on the 14th, and Thomas J. Durant made a speech favoring the expansion of the currency to a volume equal to the period immediately following the war of the rebellion.

The President has nominated Wm. Hay-ien Edwards, of the District of Columbia, Consul-General at St. Petersburg, and A V. Perin, of Kansas, United States Consu

E. Joffards has been appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of

The President has nominated Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecti-cut, United States Commissioners at the International Monetary Congress.

The President has informed members of the Cabinet, with regard to the matter of nents for political purposes, that he desires letter addressed by Secretary Schurz to ne of his cierks on that subject to be condered as embodying his own opinions and the rule governing the Administration in its different branches. This letter informed the clerk who addressed Secreta-Schurz that he was as free as any other citizen to spend his spare money in any le-citizen to spend his spare money in any le-gitimate way he pleased, and as his political principles or public spirit might suggest; and that his contributing or not contributing would not in any way affect his official standing or prospects in the department.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The May cotton crop report of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, from 68 counties in Texas, shows an increase of about 6 percent in area planted; stand of cotton generally good; labor efficient; weather favorable; about two weeks earlier than last year. Northern counties complain of too much

arious times engaged in law and in jour-alism in the South and West, committed owing, it is said, to a wound received some years ago, which troubled him greatly, had

Milton Barnes for Secretary of State, both by acciamation. The platform fully and heartly indorses the Administration of President Hayes, condemns the alleged revutionary movement inaugurated by the and halls as a promising omen the disposi-tion exhibited by the conservative men of the South to adhere in good faith to the terms upon which the issues of the War were settled and to disap-prove of all attempts to reopen the

John W. Parker, colored, was hanged at Somerset, Ky., on the 12th, for the murder of George Franklin, also colored, in March

McCoskry, late Bishop of Michigan, is au-thoritatively announced, that being the ul-timatum given him by the Standing Coming the scandalous charges connected with his name. It is said that he has made a full confession of his misdeeds, and will soon

The annual convention of the Kansas Editors' and Publishers' Association was held at Atchison on the 11th, concluding with an

excursion to Put-in-Bay, Lake Eric. The Michigan Republican State Conven-tion, held on the 18th, renominated Governor Charles L. Crosswell. The platform especially denounces the National Green-back party and its policy, which if adopted, it is asserted, must bring disaster and ruin to business and discredit and dishonor upon the Nation. The question of the election of the present incumbent of the Presidential ir is declared to have been finally set-

On the 13th inst. there was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Leavenworth and the Omaha Bridge by which the said comagree to pool their and monthly divide ne upon the following basis: The Union Pacific to receive 72.858 per cent.; the Omaha Bridge Company, 2.749 per cent. the Colorado Central Company, 4.873 per cent. and the Kansas Pacific, 19.893 per cent. The arrangement is binding for 50 years, subject to annual readjustment. There are some minor details included in the arrangement,

The Secretary of War has received a tele-gram from the Governor of Oregon stating that the Indians are committing hostilities on the eastern border of that State; that the munition for the purpose of their protec-tion, and asking the Government to furnish them with supplies. The request will be

## CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME VII.

KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

aprising of all the tribes and scattered nds throughout Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon, and that they will be able to muster at least 1,000 warriors. Gen. Howard's scouts report hostiles concentrating in large force in Stein's Mountain. and the General is moving his troops in that

Six prisoners confined in the County Jail at Keokuk, Iowa, made their escape on the night of the 16th by locking the Sheriff in a cell as he was making his nightly rounds.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, 15th, says that the Bass train-robbers have been routed by June Peak's rangers. Two of them were killed and the remainder fied to the mountains of Wise County, leaving their horses in the hands of the rangers.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST. Dennis, alias Bucky Donnelly, the Master

of a Mollie Maguire lodge, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 11th, for the murder of Thomas Sanger and William Wren in 1875. Sanger was an obnoxious mine superintendent, and Wren was one of his work-

The failure is announced of the National Bank of Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y. The entire capital of the bank, \$200,-000, has been wiped out by a ring of officers who run the institution.

Later developments concerning the death of Mrs. Geistlach and her two children, at Philadelphia, indicate that they were murdered by Charles Geistlach, the husband and father, in a fit of insanity brought on by the pangs of poverty and fear of starvation-John Bailey and Henry Combs, students in the Academy at Turkey Cave, Lee County, Va., were rivals in love. On the 14th they met in a secluded place, both armed with pistols, and five shots were exchanged, when Combs fell, mortally wounded in the abdomen. Both were popular and talented young men. Combs was a grand-nephew of ex-Gov, Leslie Combs, of Kentucky.

At Goldsboro, N. C., on the 14th, Noah Cherry, Harris Atkinson, and R. Thomp-son, all colored, were hanged for the mur-der of James Worley and wife in February last. The murder was coupled with a most brutal outrage committed upon Mrs. Worley, which was really the cause of the double

ears near Cold Spring, N. Y., on the 13th. A. B. Stockwell, of New York, formerly President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been adjudicated a bankrupt,

Gen. Benj. L. E. Bonneville, the oldest retired) officer of the United States Army, died at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 12th. He was born in France, but came to America at an early age and entered West Point Militamy, from which he graduated in 1815, and was assigned to duty on the West-

of his age.

President Hayes, accompanied by members of his family and others, attended the review of Cadets at West Point on the 12th. Gen. Nuncio, Diaz's commanding officer at Piedras Negras, has been killed in an en-gagement with Escobedo's troops, and the latter, flushed with victory, are reported marching southward. Gen. Mackenzie, the United States commander at Fort Clark, has suit of recent raiders, who are believed to belong to Escobedo's band. Trouble is anticipated should the latter be found, as is

The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party have issued a circular addressed to the members of the party, discountenancing the forming of military organizations among the members thereof, or the carrying of arms in processions, etc. Senator Hill, of Georgia, has recently disthe assent of 42 Southern Representatives to an agreement pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Electoral Com-

nent crisis was averted. This was several weeks prior to the so-called Wormley Con-C., April 21, for Sierra Leone, with 250 ne-gro emigrants on board for Liberia, arrived oyage, and there was much suffering on ac-

ount of scarcity of water. The Department of Agriculture estimates is year's wheat crop will be 400,000,000

FOREIGN.

A formidable riot occurred in Quebec on he 12th. A large crowd of strikers and assist them in carrying off their plunder. The riot act was read and the military called out, who fired upon and scattered the mob. One man, a Frenchman, named Edward ber of others were wounded. Some 300 bar-rels of flour were taken, the ringleaders of

There was a heavy fall of snow at Perthshire, Scotland, on the 12th of June. The Empress of Russia is seriously ill.

in all the churches. Cholera has appeared at Marseilles, France The Crown Prince of Germany sends his incerest thanks to the President of the United States and the American people for the sympathy manifested on account of the

THE WAR TROUBLES. The Berlin Peace Congress assembled or was elected President, upon motion of Count Andrassy. The first working sitting of the Congress was postponed until Monday, the 17th. On the evening of the 13th a grand banquet was given to the Plenipotentiaries at the Imperial Palace. About 150 guests

Great Britain and Russia, signed May 30, is discuss in the Congress all questions not in-cluded in its stipulations. But if, after discussion, Russia persists in maintaining the treaty as modified by this agreement, England will not dispute her right to do so. Minor points in the agreement are the rectification of western boundaries of Bulgaria on the basis of nationalities; superior officers of militia in Southern Bul-

ises of reform in Armenia not to be exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

CONGRESSIONAL. passed were the Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in repelling in-

tions of Fort Leavenworth Military Reserva-tion in Kansas; the Senate bill to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands. (It provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter entries on public lands. (It provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the law named.) The Senate then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; a number of amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Cockrell's amendment, for the appointment of three River Improvement Commissioners, was defeated, as was also a substitute therefor, offered by Mr. Burnside, for the appointment of a mixed commission to examine and report plans and estimates for river improvements....The entire day was spent by the House in considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of Peter Cooper, praying the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and remonstrating against the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief had been passed. Referred. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed without amendment, and bills on the calendar were considered. Among those passed was the House bill making appropriations for payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission. The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law having been reached, with the adverse report thereon, after some discussion, by a vote of 31 to 25, consideration of the bill was postponed till December next... In the House, the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, the session being extended until after midnight.

In the Senate, on the 13th, at the expira-

In the Senate, on the 13th, at the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Voorhees moved to take up the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, which led to a discussion. The motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 28—and consideration of the bill proceeded. Mr. Perry, member of the Committee on Finance, called Mr. Anthony to the Chair, and took charge of the bill. Having reported it to the Senate, he said he agreed with the majority of the Committee on Finance in fixing October 1, 1878, as the time when United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports, but an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Voorhees) some time ago was to make them receivable from and after the passage of the act. He suggested to the Senator (Voorhees) he so modify his amendment as to provide that United States notes shall be receivable that united States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment for 4 percent. bonds, etc., and it was so modified. Mr. Ferry explained the theory of the bill was to break down all distinction between green backs and coin. After discussion, the substitute of Mr. Voorhees was rejected—yeas 29, nays 32. The question then recurred on the amended substitute of the Committee on Finance for the House bill and it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 29. The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and passed—yeas 45, nays 15. Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, nays 15. Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, nays 15. Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, nays 16. Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, nays 16. Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, nays 16. Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, nays 16. The second of the continuous device of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and passed in the negative, were absent and paired. The bill, as passed, is as follows:

Bett on of the morning hour, Mr. Voorbeen noved to take up the bill to repeal the Specie

n imports.

The House spent the entire session in onsidering the Sundry Civil Appropriation ill, which was finally passed at midnight.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the Committee rain.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has reports compiled from West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, showing a slight increase in acreage, condition of crop good, and about 10 days earlier than last year.

Rev. Leonidas H. Boyle, of Kentucky, a minister of the M. E. Church South, and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Church South and at minister of the M. E. Ch

from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report upon the charges that the election of Mr. Grover of Oregon was procured by frand and bribery. The report says that the evidence did not sustain any of such charges. The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject. Leave was given the members of the committee to file their views in the case. The Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of a large number of propositions in regard to the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and remonetization of silver, together with numerous bills in regard to the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and the "Goloid" coin bill, nearly all of the subjects having been covered by bills passed. The River and Harbor bill, as reported from the Conference Committee, passed. The amount appropriated is \$3,361,700. The army bill also passed. It leaves the Army at 25,000 men. The section transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department is stricken out. The organization of the Army remains for the present as it is, but a Commission is to be appointed to consider and report on the subject to Congress. The clause relating to the use of the Army as a posse comitatus is amended by omitting the words "except when specially authorized by law." The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate increasing the pension of Gen. Jas. Shields of Missouri to \$100 a month was concurred in, and the bill passed. A number of private hills passed, together with the Senate bill to reimburse purchasers at direct tax sales in Arkansas, declared illegal by United States Courts in consequence of a defective Board of Commissioners; the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the debt due the United States by Arkansas; the House bill for restoration to the market of certain lands in Utah. Wm. E. Spencer, for many years Journal Clerk, was chosen Chief Clerk of the Senate vite.

tion in regard to the eight-hour law was postponed until next session. Upon motion postponed until next session. Upon motio of Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania the Com mittee on Education and Labor was instruct ed to inquire into the industrial conditio

of Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania the Committee on Education and Labor was instructed to inquire into the industrial condition of the country, the extent, nature and causes of the depression of business and the enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by national legislation; and also into the expediency of providing a permanent burean in one of the Executive Departments for the purpose of gathering and publishing statistics of national industries; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of the Commission appointed by the President to go to Louisiana. Mr. Spencer objected, on the ground that the object of the Commission was to turn out the legal Government of Louisiana, and was not authorized by law. Mr. Spencer then sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, the published statement of the expenses of the Louisiana Commission. Mr. Conkling concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Spencer, and moved the veas and nays on the amendment. A long discussion tollowed, in the course of which Mr. Blaine remarked that if Hayes was elected Packard was elected, and there was no one to throw doubt on Packard's title except the President himself. He would not vote for the amendment. A motion to lay the amendment on the table was carried—yeas \$2, nays 22. The Sundry Civil Service bill was then Intriber considered,.....In the House, the Income-tax bill was finally passed. Mr. Thompson offered a preamble and resolution reciting the depressed condition of labor and industry throughout the country, and providing for a select committee to sit during the recess to inquire into the cause there of and recommend remedies therefor. Adopted. Upon motion of Mr. Butler, a communication was addressed to the Senator Matthews to teatify before the House Committee. A resolution appropriating \$5.500,500 in gold to pay to Great Britain the amount awarded by the Fisheries Commission brought on a heated discussion, M

Proceedings of the Potter Investiga-

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The only point of interest in to-day's investigation was the lated Washington, Feb. 24, 1877, addressed dated Washington, Feb. 24, 1877, addressed to Lieut. Gov. Young and Alfred D. Lee, Columbus, O., in care for Gov. Hayes, and signed Boulds Baker, Secretary. The telegram sets forth that at a conference of Southern Republicans, Southern Unionists and Southern Whigs, in view of the new era expected by the inauguration of Governor Hayes, and in order to non-sectionalize Southern politics, etc., it was thought advisable to recommend a suitable selection of Cabinet councilors from the South and Southwest. The names of the following gentlemen are therefore suggested: Senator west. The names of the following gentlemen are therefore suggested: Senator Pool, of North Carolina; Hon. John Haneock, of Texas; Col. R. T. Van Horn, of Missouri; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; Senator Key, of Tennessee. The telegram having been properly identified, Mr. Cox suggested that it had no connection with the subject matter of the investigation. Gen. Butler replied that it was his Intention to show that Mr. Key, one of the men suggested, was appointed by Mr. Hayes, and one of the first acts of his Administration was to appoint Mr. Boulds Baker to the best office in his gift. A witness was subsequently introduced from the Post-office Department, who testified that Boulds Baker was appointed a Special Agent of the Department in the spring of 1877, and went out of office about the 1st of August following.

WASHINGTON, June 11.-James E. An derson was recalled to-day and questioned by Mr. Cox regarding the Anderson-Weber by Mr. Cox regarding the Anderson-Weber agreement, which he testified was acknowledged by Weber over his own signature. A letter was produced, acknowledged by witness to be in his handwriting, addressed to fieut. Gov. Antoice, and bearing date Sept. 5, 1876, in which the writer speaks of his efforts to induce the colored men of the parish to register, and intimates that the Democrats would like to get rid of him the warmer.

slana was further examined to-day, first by cox, then by McMahon, and finally by Gen-Butler. To Mr. Cox's questionings Darrall testified that Anderson told him in the spring of '77 that the protest he had made as to Intimidation was correct; that the condition of the parish was terrible, and no Republican was safe there. Witness had seen the Nash-Anderson agreement, but had never seen the Sherman letter, and did not believe there was any such document. To Gen. McMahon, witness acknowledged that, having falled in his refforts to secure an appointment, he told Anderson to go ahead and publish the papers in his possession. Gen. Butler then went over the whole ground, and witness told about his interviews with Matthews, in which the documents in Anderson's possession were spoken of, and Matthews remarked that in case of his (Darrall's) appointment, Anderson should be willing to give up all the documents and papers he had, and forego any claims that he had on him (Matthews) or the Administration. Matthews spoke of the Sherman letter particularly as the one he was most anxious to get hold of. Witness believed that the reason why he failed in getting a position on the strength of Anderson's backing was because it became known that copies of these letters were in the possession of the other parties and they had therefore become public property.

ic property.

William H. Seymour, the Notary Public, before whom the Anderson-Weber agreement was acknowledged, identified his signature and seal; the paper was sworn to before him by Anderson and a gentleman who accompanied him; did not know Weber, and had no knowledge of the contents of the paper.

Washington, June 13.—Gen. Smith, late Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day examined, and testified that, at the solicitation of Anderson, he called on the President in company with the former, who wanted a better place than the clerkship tendered him, and insisted that, if the President's personal attention were called to his case, he would secure a proper recognition. The President, however, refused to see Anderson and told witness that he was not aware of Anderson's having rendered any service that required special recognition. A letter from Stanley Matthews to Gen. Smith was read, in which the writer advises that if Anderson does not choose to take what is prop-

ormerly Gov. Kellogg's private Secretary,

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary. -Gail Hamilton is a short little thing, as lively as a drumstick and dignified. -Miss Bertha Von Hillern, the pedestrian, has a taste for painting, and proposes hereafter to make art her profession.

-Max Strakosch has re-engaged Miss Cary for next season, and increased her salary from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a month. . —"There is nothing written, I think, in the Bible or out of it, of equal literary merit," says Thomas Carlyle of the book

-The oldest book in prose is "He-rodotus." The oldest printed book with a date is a psalter, printed at Mayence, 1547. -Mrs. Marian Lewes (George Eliot)

has written a new poem with the title of "A College Breakfast Party." It will appear in July. -Mr. Archibald Forbes, the London

newspaper correspondent, will soon come to this country to lecture on his experiences with the Russian army. -Dr. Haley, in advocating spelling reform, says that 30,000 duplicated consonants appear in every copy of the London Times, exactly one-half of which

-Much as the memories of Goethe and Schiller are reverenced in their own country, the libraries of Munich and Berlin would not buy their correspondence, lately offered to them for 4,-

—A Southern poetess, who has been praised by both Bryant and Lowell, is "Xariffa," otherwise Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend. Her last poem—"The Captain's Story"—displays much tragic power. Mrs. Townsend is a resident of New Orleans. New Orleans.

-Mr. Alcott threatens to bequeath to his literary executors 600 volumes of commonplace books in which he has placed every thing he has seen, heard, read, or thought which he counted worthy of preservation. Some of the volumes contain as many as a thousand pages of manuscript.

Science and Industry.

-The sugar crop in Louisiana is reported 15 per cent. better than last year. -Flexible asbestos, in incombustible naterial, is being woven into paper and

—In and about Lyons, France, 200,000 women and girls work from 11 to 13 hours a day for an average of 40 cents. —Ultramarine, with the further addi-tion of sulphate of tin and alum, is said to be used for improving the color of certain kinds of powdered sugar.

-Sugar is made from Indian corn at a factory in Davenport, Iowa. The product somewhat resembles maple sug-ar, and sells readily in the neighbor-

-At the French Academy of Science ecently was exhibited a bar, a sheet, and several crystals of the new metal

gallium, which is harder than iron, yet nelts under the heat of the finger, its freezing-point being about 30 degrees. It is proposed to use it for a thermometer going up to red-heat. —Wood is strong in ratio to its weight. The heaviest and densest will prove the most durable. This should be selected for weight-carrying purposes, such as the ties of bridges, where the two quali-ties of strength and durability are de-sirable. Coarse-grained wood weighs the heaviest, and, as it contains more

resin than that of a finer grain, is especially adapted for a position which has to contend with any degree of damp-—In answer to inquiries whether bleomargarine is a wholesome article of bood, and what legislation was necessary to prevent its imposition on the public as a dairy butter, the New York Board of Health says oleomargarine is whole-some, and that no additional legislation is necessary beyond the enforcement of the law passed by the last Legislature

-Peter Cooper has given up his scheme of founding a college for warm-en in South Carolina.

equiring every receptacle in which it is ffered for sale to be stamped or brand-

-The Holy See has changed the Cathedral Church of the Diocese Vincennes, Ind., to Indianapolis, in the

—The Philips Academy, at Andover, Mass., has just celebrated its first cen-tennial, with many distinguished guests participating.

Tennessee. That State has nearly 700 more public schools in operation than t had last year. Similar reports come from all parts of the South. -In the schools under the control of

-Education is moving on rapidly in

the London School Board, teachers, male and female, usually begin at \$350 a year, and the great number do not get -The Rev. D. N. Vandeveer, pastor

of the Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, has tendered his resignation on account of a reduction of salary from \$5,000 to \$4,000 recently voted by his church. -The University at Athens, Greece

has 72 professors whose salaries are paid by the State, and 1,500 students. A Men from the other great universities of Europe go there to study modern Greek. The great work of this university, it is said, is to restore classical Greek. -The Congregational Church at Hay

denville, Mass., was supported princi-pally by the Hayden family and their relations, who ran the manufacturing interests of the place. The manufacturing company failed, and now the Church is unable to support its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hawkes. He goes in search of another field of labor. -The needlework departments

girls' schools in Boston are proving very successful. In the school sewing has attained the place of a fine art, and in the upper classes the girls are taught to "cut and fit" asurement and drafting. The teach er of sewing gives two lessons, of one hour each, each week, to the girls of the lower classes, and one lesson, of one hour each week to the girls of the first

Methodists in the South, started at Atlanta, Ga., from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The seceders com-plain that the six Bishops of the Church live in the North, and that while the two colored Methodist Conferences in Georgia are required to pay \$1,500 apiece, the Bishops seldom come South,

good when they come, but only ask for

Haps and Mishaps. -During a recent storm near Dawson, rare. It is known that there are store Ga., Miss Moore and Mrs. Smith were epicures who have a decided taste for killed by lightning, and three others in |

the room were injured. -At Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Mylenger, her little daughter, and a neigh-bor's child were horribly burned, the little girl fatally, by an explosion of

-George W. Croberger, a farmer, near Stanton, Va., was putting a piece of timber in front of the saw, in a sawmill, when from some cause the timber flew up violently, striking him and breaking his neck. -Near Oil City, Pa., lightning struck a tree under which four men had taken

shelter during a storm, killing Thomas Dodson and his son, and severely in-juring his son-in-law and a man named Fink, the latter probably fatally.

ed a few days ago. It is not known in her moments of ennui swallowed pins whether the gun with which the accident was caused was in her own hands or that of an 8-year-old boy who was in reports the case of a young woman of

—James Spicer, a young man of Smyrna Township, Jefferson County, Ind., in Teturning from a squirrel hunt, stopped by a rail fence to talk to a young lady, and, as he was climbing the fence to move on, a rail broke, striking the hammer of his gun, which was discharged, the whole charge of shot entering his left side, inflicting, it is thought, mortal wounds.

25 years who in nine months turned out more than 200 needles and pins swallowed two years before. These little strangers came out through the hands, the arms, the armpits, the abdomen, and even the knees, and all upon the left side. The pins advanced more rapidly than the needles, the latter being oxidized.

Dr. Otto of Copenhagen cites another case not less curious. The observamortal wounds.

-George Betts, 14 years old, and a playmate started out from Lansing, Mich., to shoot at a mark, both having loaded revolvers with them. Return ing home, young Betts in a tragic man-ner cried: "You villain, die!" and snapped his pistol at his companion, who told him not to do so again, as some one might get hurt. Betts then held the revolver to his own temple to show it was empty, fired, and fell dead, shot through the head. He was a son of the Rev. G. I. Betts.

-You can get a nice room in a Par

hotel now for \$14 a day. -The beer-gardens outside the Paris Exhibition grounds cover as much space as the Exposition buildings.

—Society in republican Paris seems to be as brilliant as it could be under a monarchy, and MacMahon costs only \$200,000 a year, against Louis Napoleon's \$6,000,000.

boasts no less than 75 publications, with 135,000 subscribers—an increase of 18 in the number of the papers since last year. —The French Government proposes to spend 500,000 francs in fetes in honor of the Exhibition. The dates are not fixed, but will probably come at the time

-The Socialistic press of Germany

School Society, and the fiftieth anniver sary of his election was celebrated a few days before his death. -A singular and fatal accident curred in Bladen County, N. C., recently, at a funeral procession. the people were in the church, some children went into the graveyard, and one of them, a little son of Capt. Brown, attempted to climb up a tombstone which was not properly secured to its base, when it suddenly fell on him, crushing his head to a jelly, killing him

-Concerning Prince Amadee, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, some one writes to the London World: "I had believed him, on the faith of authorized sayings, to be a disconsolate widower, who could scarcely be dissuaded from becoming a monk, a Prince half crazed with grief; but I found him full of fun and sparkle, brimming over with life, and very willing to enjoy any chance

saw have started an Economical Dress Club. One of the rules is, that no member shall give more than \$25 for a morning dress, \$50 for an evening dress, and so for a bonnet. Another is, to discountenance the constant and ever-

-The future wife of the Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) is the youngest daughter of Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia. She is pretty, charming, amiable, and 17. The Duke now has a Government allowance of \$75,000 per annum, which, on his marriage, will be raised to \$125,000. He is now of the Rifle Brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and is very popular

with his officers.

-" Does Death End All?" is the serious text of one of Rev. Joseph Cook's lec-tures. It may end some; and in this thought there is encouragement. - Brooklyn Union-Argus.

-A little urchin in a school being asked "What is Rhode Island celebrat-ed for?" replied, "It is the only one of the New England States which is the -A gentleman advertises to teach the

waltz in one day. Ah, visions of youth and a rapidly whirling willow whip! It can be done in one revolution of the wrist .- Rochester Democrat. -The autocracy of a barber-shop as great as that of a church. A man can not talk back while he is being

shaved, no matter how much argument he hears on one side. -" Mamie," said a mother to a little six-year-old, "if I were a little girl like you, I would pick up all these chips."
"Well, mamma," said the little one,
"ain't you glad you are not a little

—On being asked why he went into bankruptcy, he replied: "Well, my liabilities were large, my inabilities numerous, and my probabilities unpromising; and so I thought I'd do as my neighbors

good point on the Darwiniaus in a ser-mon at Oxford the other day. "Ye men of science," said he, "ye men of sci-

NUMBER 15.

dozen like oyste needles. There pins-little white

Pins and needles travel all through the year are often squandered in the idirectissues. They work their way almost ostentation of a funeral. It is a not untissues. They work their way almost with ease through the body, much more surely than living creatures. Their mi-gration through the different organs is more or less long. At the end of several months, and often after several years, the needles reach the skin, and they are taken out sometimes in the same manner that a pin is plucked from a pin-cushion. No doubt the thing ems improbable, but it is absolutely

We find lovers of needles not only -William Jackson Miller, at the Fa-worite Mills, Mount Vernon, Ind., was sound in body and mind. At La Salvorite Mills, Mount Vernon, Ind., was caught in a belt revolving 100 times per minute, and dragged around the shaft 30 times, having both legs torn off at the knees, his arms crushed, and his body horribly mutilated. He died in four hours.

—A young lady named Lida Murphy, residing at Newportage, Ohio, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed a few days ago. It is not known 26 years who in nine months turned out

Dr. Otto of Copenhagen cites another case not less curious. The observation that he was enabled to make was in the case of a young girl who, in a fit, had probably swallowed a large quan-tity of needles. Dr. Otto saw 395 of em come out from different parts of her body. Little pimples formed them-selves on the surface of the skin in bunches—perfect nests of needles— from one of which 100 needles were ex-

br. Gillette, a hospital surgeon, who has just published a very interesting note on this subject, states that in January, 1878, Dr. Bigger cited an analogous case before the Irish Society of Surgery. Over 300 needles were found in the body of a nurse in Whitford Hospital. One of the needles penetrated the elbow, and the nurse died at the Richmond Hospital. It could not be exactly ascer-

of the needles penetrated the elbow, and the nurse died at the Richmond Hospital. It could not be exactly ascertained how they had been taken into the body, but every thing tends to the belief, says Dr. Bigger, that they had been swallowed. We have ourselves recently mentioned, according to Dr. Camara Cabral, the case of a young girl sixteen years old, an epileptic, from different parts of whose body over 90 needles were taken

of a similar nature in Paris with a young girl of 20, who gave out from different The French Government proposes to spend 500,000 francs in fetes in honor of the Exhibition. The dates are not fixed, but will probably come at the time of the distribution of awards.

—Earl Russell was for half a century the President of the British and Foreign School Society, and the fiftieth anniversary of his election was celebrated a few presence of the needles in her body.

Suspecting that the thing was a mere trick, M. Lepaulmier watched the patient closely and was himself able to witness the coming out of the needles. In 18 months more than 320 appeared. They were all put into a little fiannel needle-case. For the most part they were oxidized and black. The greater portion were complete; others were broken, and were taken out in fragments
more or less long. These needles came
out from different parts of the body, at irregular intervals, and taking a parallel course invariably the same. Thus, from the 4th to the 7th of September, 42 appeared, and from the 6th to the 10th of November, 109. It often happened that a great number appeared in a single day. In October, 1874, there came out 21, 31, 61, and 20 a day. The greatest quantity appeared just above the right breast; but they were found in the legs, ance on the stage and began drawness.

hodies. The patient experienced several hours in advance stimula which produced a fever well marked. the chief of them she felt a sensation as of a sud-box-office den projection or shock within the tis- tumbling was going varying changes recommended by dress-makers and modistes, because they are usually without artistic value, and rarely show any elements of picturesqueness or beauty.

Sues, followed by a prickling sensation. The young girl then examined the part of the body which had been the seat of this momentary sensation, and she saw the head of a needle outside the skin to a other Indians, they rose in a body, test sufficient length to be caught hold of the hall and swarmed to the bo out head foremost. M. Lepaulmier took out 318. Six were extracted by the patient herself. There was no trace

of inflammation at the parts from which they came out. The girl never having displayed any over-nervous excitement, Messrs. Le-paulmier and Gillette came to the conclusion that the needles had been volclusion that the needles had been vol-untarily swallowed by the young girl with a view to committing suicide. She never gave any explanation further than to say that while she was at school one of her comrades, who several times had tried to play ugly tricks upon her, must have put the needles into sweets, which she was particularly fond of. This ex-planation seems difficult to admit. Even planation seems difficult to admit. Even

to time make their appearance through the body of the young lady. Similar cases might be multiplied. It Similar cases might be multiplied. It is sufficient for us to have shown that but he reached it in about twenty hou the exit of needles and pins through the skin is a positive fact. The preceding details go to show beyond a doubt that pins can often be swallowed without any serious consequences, and that there is no need for serious alarm when one has accidentally been swallowed. At the same time, the above cases have also shown that it is prudent to abstain from pins and needles as articles of food .-Henri de Parville, in Paris Journal des

-Prof. Jordan, of the Butler Univer error. Jordan, of the blade tavelsity, at Irvington, Ind., will, during the coming summer, conduct a scientific excursion through Kentucky and Tennessee, and the Mountain region of North Carolina and Georgia. The party will carolina and Georgia. travel on foot over the most interesting portions of the States visited—exploring the numerous caves by the way, and making the collection of Natural-His-tory objects a special aim. The ex-

ing costumes, are still fashionable. They are worn much smaller.

ostentation of a funeral. It is a not unnatural feeling among the poor that the last service they can render to a beloved friend shall not fail in any usual distinction, and the result is that a living family is oftened straitened that a dead member of it may lie in a mahogany coffin and be followed by a long train of carriages to his grave. Reform must come from those who "set the fashion," and a modest simplicity in funerals can be attained only by the example of those who can afford to be extravagant. The worthy undertaker, who lives by the death of his fellow-creatures, is naturally desirous that grief shall be

the death of his fellow-creatures, is naturally desirous that grief shall be lavishly manifested, and he encourages to the utmost the somber splendor. The young American used to be shocked as he read in English stories of mutes and mourning carriages, of men hired to wear the garb of sorrow, and of grief measured by a train of emptiness. Two or three years ago the movement against this extravagance began in England, and it has the public sympathy and support of very eminent persons. It has shown itself in this country by the common request, with the announcement of a death, that no flowers be sent. A simple and beautiful tribute be sent. A simple and beautiful tribute of affection has grown into an oppressive fashion, and certain flowers have become odious to many persons from their constant association with funerals. When such gifts are in truth the offernance of love and approach to the constant association with funerals. When such gifts are in truth the offerings of love and sympathy, no symbols can be more touching, but the moment they spring from the mere force of fashionable custom, and are sent to the house of mourning as gifts are sent by formal acquaintances to a bride, with no more feeling than in the leaving of experiences sixting. leaving of ceremonious visiting they are touching and significant longer. The change in the mere fast of flowers upon such occasions can carried by the same good sense every other funeral extravagance, that the poor need no longer feat their dead are slighted if they are buried with ruisons expense.

buried with ruinous expense. There was another sugges at Pittsburg which is worthy of co eration. It was proposed that fu sermons as matters of course should be preached; and to this suggestion speak of that, is conclusive if preacher is not to give his honest of the character of the dead. But say of a man notorious for mess that he went regularly to church, a debauchee that he gave generous the poor, is not to tell the truth, but dodge it. A change in this habit, ever, must spring from the good of the clergyman and the commutation which he lives. And the first step ward the change is calling attention. ward the change is calling attent the subject as the clergymen of burg have done.—Harper's Mag for July.

Mark Twain and the Piutes

The Eureka Republican tells a Mark Twain's lecture in Dayton, vada, some years ago. His ago quantity appeared just above the right breast; but they were found in the legs, the arms, the temple, and the right cheek. A strange phenomenon presented the issue forth of these foreign looked puzzled, and after standing it for the standard the issue forth of these foreign looked puzzled, and after standing it for the standard the issue forth of these foreign looked puzzled, and after standing it for the standard the issue forth of these foreign looked puzzled, and after standing it for the standard the issue for the standard the s grunting among themselves, and the chief got up and went out

and pulled out. All the needles came out head foremost. M. Lepaulmer took out 318. Six were extracted by gave vent to their feelings in whoops. It looked for a few mid if the disgusted warriors would to wreck the hall and murder turer. A crowd of whites, attri the loud, angry yells of the red reachered, however, and Mark T

H.) Republic says that many years ago.
Noah Hatch, of Northumberland, a wealthy farmer, had three or four children bitten by a rabid dog. On the first symptoms of rabies in the children he started for the ocean. Portland was but he reached it in about twenty hours by a frequent change of horses, and immediately put the children on board a sailing craft and took them out a short distance, and, fastening weights to them, three times sank them in the ocean, keeping them under as long as was safe without extinguishing life. The effect of the submerging was the cure of the children. Alpha, one of the bitten children. had hydronholis bitten children, had hydrophobis spasms, and would snap her teeth, froth at the mouth, and bark like a dog before reaching Portland. This in now nearly 75 years old, resides a Bethlehem, and Mrs. Charlotte Water now living in Stratford, was one of the bitten children. The dog that bit the children bit several animals that subsequently become making an animal subsequently become an animal subsequently sub

\_"Any thing new or fresh this more ing?" a reporter asked in a railed fice. "Yes," replied the lone occ of the apartment. "What is it?" ed the reporter, whipping out his note-book. Said the railroad man, edging toward the door: "That paint you are leaning against." Such are the loads a newspaper man must bear.—Kcokuk Constitution.